

From the Detroit Tribune:
A Don Quixote in the Field.
The Pontiac Jacksonian is fired up to run a tilt against the Swamp Land Law and its execution. The following is a sample of its charges:

"To cure the effects of this obnoxious legislation, (the Swamp Land Law of 1857,) at the extra session of the past winter, another swamp bill was passed, appropriating \$15,000 to these persons, nominally for publishing lists of the lands sold. In carrying out that law, extended lists of all the swamp lands were published at Lansing, and these were distributed among the fusion press of the different counties to circulate among their subscribers, for which each one receives \$200!!! This is nothing but a gratuity, a voluntary gift by our State government, to a fusion press in each county to keep the thing in motion. The distribution is done, but packages are scattered in different localities, and persons are notified in the paper, that they can obtain them by calling for them. The people's money is thus frittered away by this State administration, for the purpose of keeping themselves in power. Not content with squandering the half million of dollars they found in the Treasury, four short years ago, and more than that amount since received, they are now lavishing upon their party papers, more than all the cash receipts of the swamp lands, on account of the sales, they have caused to be advertised."

No lists were published at Lansing, but the Republican press hired it done and will pay for it, and so far from the price provided for the publication of these lists by the Legislature of 1858 being exorbitant, not a Republican paper in the State could set up the list alone, and comply with the requirements of the law in its distribution, except at an actual pecuniary loss. This is a fact we defy the Jacksonian or any other local paper to controvert. The only way for the Republican papers to protect themselves from loss while doing the business of the State, was to do as they have done, employ one of their number to do the work, as a whole and pay him for it. This was a simple business transaction among the publishers, with which the State has nothing to do, and which we respectfully inform the Jacksonian is none of its business.

But, our contemporary charges that the lists were not distributed. We thank it for the allusion. So far as the Tribune and others of our contemporaries are concerned the charge is wholly untrue. We distributed them for four consecutive weeks to all our weekly subscribers, and to every County Treasurer in the State. Some of our contemporaries did the same, and all others who did not, were prevented from doing so by the Buchanan Postmasters in the State who refused to mail them! That is something the Jacksonian is very careful not to mention. We want the people of Michigan to know, that with some few honorable exceptions, of whom Postmaster O'Flynn, of this city, is one, the partizan Postmasters have done all they could to nullify the Swamp Land Law, to embarrass the

State administration—to embarrass the hardy settlers requiring these lands, and to keep immigration out of the State and retard its improvement.

The closing statement in the extract we have quoted is a falsehood in toto, as the figures in an article in this issue entitled "The Swamp Land Sales Closed" will abundantly show. The total appropriation made by the legislature for advertising the Swamp Lands is \$15,000, only a portion of which, somewhere about \$11,000 has been expended upon the recently published lists. The patents for the rest not being received yet from Washington, they will be advertised hereafter. The principal defect in our contemporaries' statement is its almost entire want of truth. It promises to try again. We hope it may do better.

Harvest Ahead.

The Spring of 1858 has not wholly passed from the recollection of the people of Gratiot, Isabella, and many other northern counties of the Lower Peninsula. Hunger was abroad, and help was sought, far and near. Bread, and whatever makes bread was more precious than gold in the eyes of the people of those counties, for many months. This dreadful state of things, may again occur; not perhaps in the very places before visited, but in other and newer ones. While there is yet time to do, every thing should be done to prepare for, and avert a recurrence of this state of things, and the present condition of the farming region, should remind all men of their duty. Every thing eatable which can be kept through Winter should be cared for, and every crop should be cultivated, harvested and stored, which is capable of culture. Wheat is past praying for, the best and worse is always known of that, and between the rust and the mildew, is not one third of a crop in the north. Much of it will not pay for harvesting, and thousands upon thousands of acres, never will be harvested. The grand staple of life is then, a comparative failure.

Corn upon new ground will come to nothing. Some of it, owing to a wet Spring, was planted for the third time, and all, or nearly all was late. The present drought will for the most part, make a finish to the crop.

Potatoes have not set, and for the most part will come to nothing—it is doubtful if heavy rain would save them now.

Other spring crops which it is needless to particularize, share the fate of potatoes, and cannot be looked to as a sure reliance for food. All this croaking true though it be, will not mend matters, but if the croaking will spur up any body to sow fat turnips in plenty, or to sow buck-wheat and trust to the late fall, and also to take especial care to save all fruits, vegetables, grains, roots and everything else eatable by man, that worst of evils, starvation may be dodged. As for horses, cattle and sheep; thanks to Divine Providence, a first rate crop of hay is stored for them.—Lansing Republican.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

JONES & CAMPBELL, EDITORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, August 12th, 1858.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State Officers, will be held at the City of Detroit, on Thursday, August 19th next, at 12 o'clock M.

Each county will be entitled to two Delegates for each Senator and Representative in the State Legislature. Where two or more counties are united in one Senatorial District, the two counties having the largest population will each be entitled to one Senatorial Delegate.

Each organized county having no Representative, will be entitled to one Delegate.

J. M. EDMUNDS, M. H. MILES, EUGENE FRINGLE, J. J. NEWELL, W. W. MURPHY, MARSH GIDDINGS, CHARLES T. GORHAM, R. E. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES SULLIVAN, Detroit, June 23d, 1858.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention, composed of the Counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph and Cass, will be held at the Court House in the village of Coldwater, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to nominate a member of Congress for this district. The several Counties will send three delegates for each Representative they are entitled to in the State Legislature.

H. R. STILLMAN, Branch Co., Ch'n. T. BABCOCK, Monroe. E. L. CLARK, Idrian. W. W. MURPHY, Hillsdale. J. E. JOHNSON, St. Joseph. W. L. RUSSEY, Cass. Rep. Congressional Con.

July 27th, 1858.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet, by Delegates, at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on SATURDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, at Detroit, on the 19th of August next, and also to appoint Delegates to attend the Congressional Convention of the Second Congressional District, when called.

By order of the County Committee, ANDREW J. SMITH, Ch'n. July 15th, 1858.

Vice President Breckenridge.

Vice President Breckenridge has lately enjoyed an opportunity of unobscuring himself to the public, and the result only goes to prove that it is sometimes as dangerous to talk as to write. Mr. Breckenridge doubtless has an eye to the succession, and would not object to fill the presidential chair when the present incumbent has retired to the shades of Wheland. But, alas for the shortsightedness of this aspirant to the Presidency! If the aim of Mr. Breckenridge had been to sign and seal a deed of exclusion, he could hardly have done it more effectually than by the speech he is reported to have delivered at Florence. His true policy is silence, and nothing can be more unwise than his efforts to stir the ashes of bygone strife, and to rake out some living embers of discord.

The Vice President in his capacity of stump speaker, is pleased to endorse the worst charges ever made against the supporters of Col. Fremont. He regards the whole party that registered their disapproval of the Missouri Compromise, and their indignation at the countenance given by the Pierce administration to the frauds, outrages and usurpations of the pro-slavery men in Kansas, as enemies to the constitutional rights of the south, and as a little better than avowed abolitionists. They are the outer whirl of the circle of which Garrison is the centre. That something of this kind should be charged in the midst of the excitement of a Presidential canvass is not wonderful; but that it should be deliberately repeated by any one claiming to be a statesman, and aspiring to public favor, is remarkable. It is not creditable to the perception and judgment of the speaker, and while it can do him no good with the men to whom he wishes to recommend himself, it is certain to give but a poor opinion of his abilities or candor to all moderate men who read his speech; for all such well know that the great issue of the last Presidential canvass was forced on the people of the free States, not sought by them; and that the question was not so much the constitutional rights of the south, as the right of a citizen of the United States to his life, his property, and the protection of law.

Though they failed to elect a President, the Republicans have achieved a substantial victory. Kansas is certain to be a free State, and beyond all dispute the north has shown that it is strong for colonization, and that, wherever a sufficient inducement is held out, a free and hardy population will be in the ascendant in a new country. If then, the Vice President be right in his opinion, the south must be in a bad way. The doctrine of "popular sovereignty" has turned out most unfortunately for it. The Administration doing the bidding of the south, attempted to violate popular sovereignty, and it was rebuked and humiliated; and if the course pursued by Mr. Buchanan had been foreseen, he never would have been elected. There is a party in the north to-day that would hurl him from power with an overwhelming majority, were an appeal now taken to the ballot-box. But assuredly that party is not made up of abolitionists. The great

bulk of its members are conservatives, attached to the Union and its constitution. They are prepared to do full justice to the south; all they ask is that their own rights, and those of the free States, shall be respected. The Vice President has wronged these men wantonly; and in one speech has done more harm to himself than he will be likely to repair. If by any unexpected turn of the wheel Mr. Breckenridge should come before the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency, he may be assured that his Florence speech will not be forgotten.

There are other topics touched on in this speech in treating which the same recklessness of assertion is indulged by Mr. Breckenridge. But it will not do; the people have their eyes open. They are awake to the injustice of the course pursued in the territories; and to the weakness and extravagance of the government, and they mean to reform it.

The Atlantic Telegraph Successful.

After many failures, failures that would have disheartened almost any company—after it had been predicted by the entire country that another year must elapse, and perhaps even a longer period before another trial could be had, and some had even gone so far as to predict that the laying of the Atlantic cable was an utter impossibility, in the face of all this, the Company resolved upon a final attempt, and we are happy to say with entire success. On Friday last the news was sent from Trinity Bay, and sped along the wires from place to place, electrifying thousands with the announcement that "through the blessing of divine Providence," the great undertaking had been successful. Throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, the occasion was made one of general rejoicing by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, illuminations, &c.

At last accounts, the Niagara had landed her end of the wire in the woods at Trinity Bay, and sailed for St. John; and it was presumed that the Agamemnon had been as equally successful, as signals were passing freely through the entire length of the wire. It is understood that the recording instruments are in such a state of forwardness as to insure the early opening of the line for business, and it is expected that the transmission of the Queen's and President's messages will take place probably in the course of the present week. It is also understood that Mr. Field will cause notice to be given in advance of the day when the first message will be transmitted throughout the cable. The President has given his consent that the Queen's communication and his reply be made public immediately upon the transmission of the same, when it is expected that as soon as they are received there will be public and private demonstrations of joy in every city and village of the States.

The County Convention.

We hope our Republican friends will not forget the County Convention which meets in Cassopolis on Saturday next. This Convention is, in fact, more important than many imagine. It is the proper opening of the campaign, and much may depend upon a good beginning. The Republican majority in this county at the last election, we believe, was not more than five or six hundred, and if this majority is to be increased, we must go to work, and the best time to do this is at the commencement of the campaign. Although this is not the Convention for the nomination of candidates for county officers, still it being called for the purpose of sending delegates to two very important conventions—the State and Congressional—makes it desirable that there should be no lack of interest, and we hope the delegates appointed by the different town meetings will feel it to be their duty to be on hand at the convention and send such delegates to the State and Congressional conventions as will give entire satisfaction to the people at large. If the Republicans will only go to work now, we feel assured that Cass County will roll up a majority in November that will astonish not only our opponents but ourselves.

Delegates to County Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the County Convention from the Township of Silver Creek:

James Sullivan, Daniel Larzelere, E. M. Cook, H. C. Hills, W. H. Campbell, Jas. Hollister, N. B. Hollister, W. Schermerhorn, Nathan Dewey, A. J. Nash, Cyrus Tutwiler, Edward Crawford, Geo. W. Andrews, L. R. Brown, John Patton, John C. Herrington.

N. B. Hollister was appointed a member of the Township Committee, in the place of Ira Starkweather.

The Sale of the Swamp Lands.

The public offering of the Swamp Lands was concluded on Thursday last, all the lands advertised having been offered in the order by counties as published. There were 24,938 86-100 acres sold, amounting in the aggregate to \$81,515.39—\$24,312.39 of which have been paid into the treasury. This makes over 75,000 acres of these lands which have already been sold since the passage of the Swamp Land act, the most of which have been taken by actual settlers. The lands remaining unsold are now in market, and can be taken by private entry at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, one quarter the purchase money only being required down, and the balance in ten years, at the option of the purchaser, with 7 per cent. interest, payable yearly.

Taking into consideration the stringency of money matters, the sales have been quite as large as the most sanguine could have expected. It being made obligatory upon those desiring to settle upon these lands to appear before the Commissioner in person and make affidavit to that effect, has also probably been the means of preventing many from attending these sales. It is to be regretted that such was the intention of the act, but such being the case the Commissioner was obliged to act accordingly. To overcome this difficulty, and give all who may desire to purchase any of these lands, and who do not really feel able to go to Lansing to make the affidavit required, Mr. Treadwell submits the following proposition, which evinces a spirit of liberality characteristic of the man, and is a voluntary act upon his part:

"In reply to a number of inquiries from different parts of the State whether any way could be provided by which persons desiring to settle upon any of the State Swamp Lands by paying but one-fourth down, could make their affidavits as required by the law, short of coming to Lansing, permit me to say that during the public offering of these lands I can see no way in which the presence of the actual bidders for purchase could have been dispensed with and still carry out the wise design as well as the letter of the law, as according to section four of the act all bidders are strictly required under penalty for failure to promptly redeem their bids at the time of sale, to prevent frauds. But after the public offering shall have been completed, I can see no necessity for the requirement in section 8 of the act, that all purchasers of these lands for settlement when but the one-fourth payment is made down, should make their affidavits 'before the Commissioner' in person. But as the law is explicit in this respect and of course cannot be changed till the next session of the Legislature, could I be satisfied after finishing the public offering, that a considerable number desiring to enter lands to settle upon, and to pay but one-fourth down, would at some future time after the close of the public offering assemble at different convenient points about the State, I would meet at such times and places as I might find hereafter would be practicable for me, consistent with the proper discharge of other indispensable official duties, to take their affidavits to save them travel and expense in complying with the law, to obtain the lands they may desire to settle upon. One day only in a place would be necessary, as a number of hundred might be taken in at that time. Affidavits so taken could be filed in the Land Office, and the many descriptions of the land wanted, if subsequently sent to the State Treasurer to make the one-fourth payment down at any time before the land should be sold, would answer all purposes to secure the title."

The public sales having been completed, we have no doubt but the people of the northern counties will respond to this judicious proposition of the Commissioner, and that he will soon visit that portion of the State for the purpose of carrying out the desired object. The spirit manifested by Mr. Treadwell, ever since his connection with the Land Office, to faithfully discharge the duties pertaining to his office, and to labor to the utmost of his ability for the interests of the people of the State at large, should truly commend itself to every lover of a true and trusty public servant. The duties devolving upon the Commissioner have been nearly double what they have been heretofore during the past year; he has had to perform delicate and perplexing duties, still he comes out of the trying ordeal through which he has passed unscathed, and we hear but one sentiment in regard to his conduct, and that is, "well done good and faithful servant." Mr. Treadwell has shown and fully proven himself to be an honest man, and a true and faithful public officer. Not even his political opponents can put their fingers upon a point or duty left undone. The people can never but respect Mr. Treadwell for his honesty and integrity, and they will ever point with pride to his official conduct. May the people of our State ever be as fortunate in the selection of their officers as they were when they chose Mr. Treadwell Commissioner of the Land Office.

Long Days.

A letter from the new gold country, says: "Victoria is a pretty place, and I like the climate well enough. The people here seem clever, (American) and sociable. The days are very long, and the nights very short during the present Summer season. In Winter, of course, it is the contrary. It is daylight now at 2 o'clock, and not dark until after 9 o'clock at night."

Missouri Election.

As our readers are already aware the election in Missouri on the 2d instant, resulted in the defeat of the free labor party. The defeat of Francis P. Blair—the free soil candidate for Congress in the St. Louis District, which is regretted by every Republican in the country, was accomplished through the most glaring and unblushing frauds. Public money was poured out like water to secure his defeat. It is said that over \$100,000 have been spent for this purpose. The contest has been a desperate one. The election of a Republican and an avowed emancipationist to Congress from the second city in the Slave States—the emporium of the further west—was one which the "National Democracy" could not regard without alarm? It was felt and intimated that this thing must be stopped or the Slave power would soon be at an end. It has been supposed, says the St. Louis Democrat, for the moment, by resorting to frauds of the most glaring kind, double and treble voting to a frightful extent, the use of dead men's papers, and inserted tickets, and barricaded polls, all show themselves from the background of the National Democratic triumph.

Two years ago Blair was elected by the following vote:

Blair	5,218
Kennett (American)	4,553
Reynolds (Democratic)	1,999
Total	11,770

At the late election there was 19,846 votes polled, and while Blair has a regular gain of 305 over his former vote; and Breckenridge, (Am.) a gain of 334 over Kennett's vote. Barrett has run up from less than two thousand to over seven thousand, which is entirely safe to say is nearly five thousand fraudulent votes that the "Nationals" have caused to be polled for him.

But with all these frauds, and with the vast amount of money that has been expended by the National Democracy, we do not believe Mr. Blair could have been defeated, had it not been for the fact of the Americans having a candidate in the field, which placed Mr. Blair in the position of a third party crowded between the Administration party on one side and the Americans on the other, and it must be a strong man with a strong cause who succeeds in that predicament.

The Democrat refers to the fraud in the following language:

Two weeks ago the President of the United States rubbed his hands in presence of a citizen of St. Louis, and stated that he had it "all fixed for the defeat of Blair." Two weeks ago the notorious Abel Rathbone Corbin, correspondent of the Republican, and implicated by the investigating committee of Congress, announced it as a matter beyond peradventure that "the thing was arranged in St. Louis." Two weeks ago the Republican gave inkling of what was prepared for the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, showing thereby that the treble voting and ballot-stuffing had been even then prearranged. And now, forsooth, when the public mind of our whole community is revolted at what has so palpably been perpetrated, the organ of the administration attempts to soothe indignation by apologizing for Mr. Barrett's vote. It won't do. Vigilant eyes were upon the maneuvers of that day, and men have not felt it right to keep silence concerning the sights seen. The very newspapers and the nursery maids talk fluently of the Irish frauds; and the voting dead men's papers, and the raving from poll to poll, multiplying suffrages and perjuries. As matters in reality stand, Mr. Blair has beaten Mr. Barrett both in the city and in the country by a very large vote. Strip from the latter the illegal ballots by which he hopes to get to Congress—the Hackney colonizing in the lower part of the country—and the Irish colonizing in the upper part of the city, and he is not only beaten—but will remain far behind—third in the race.

The Cost of the Army.

Our government, says the Jackson Citizen, is at peace with all the world, and yet our army costs us over \$19,000,000 per year. Last year the cost was \$19,159,150 87, and the cost this year will exceed that of last year. In 1850 the entire cost of the army was only \$9,687,024.68, so that the increase cost in seven years is nearly \$10,000,000, or more than the entire cost in 1850. Can some of our "Democratic" friends explain this enormous expenditure of money for the army in time of peace? What call is there for such an enormous military establishment in this country? Had the attempt of the General Government to force a slave State Constitution on Kansas anything to do with this matter? Was it necessary for the administration to grant large and fraudulent contracts for army purposes, to preserve the integrity of the "Democratic" party? Will the granting of fat army jobs last winter to secure votes in favor of the Lecompton constitution have anything to do with swelling the expenditures of the army this year? These are interesting questions for the "Democracy" to answer. Let them take them home with them and work them out at their leisure, not forgetting that in a time of profound peace, and under a "Democratic" administration our army costs nineteen millions one hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-seven cents in a single year. Is this Democratic economy?

For the Republican.

DOWAGIAC, Aug. 11, 1858.

Editors Cass County Republican:

GENTS,—So here I am once again after a six month's absence, in the cozy, happy, peaceable, yet thriving town of Dowagiac. And yet in so short a time what changes have taken place, even in our small village.

Our Front street really begins to assume the appearance and put on the regalia of city life. Messrs. Jones & Co. have taken the lead in erecting an imposing Brick Block, which does credit both to themselves and the town. This I trust, will soon follow in the good cause of rebuilding until the whole business portion of our village corresponds with this fine structure. The increase of permanent citizens, and the erection of dwelling houses goes bravely on, notwithstanding the depressed condition of monetary affairs, and if the world over, business transactions are troubled with "general debility," one thing is evidently certain, the "Plebe-General" is laying his hand lightly upon the enterprising and growing town of Dowagiac. With one of the most healthy towns in one of the richest counties in the State, what more can we ask. Neither is the scenery and eminence of our place to be "winked at," judging from the fact that it is fast becoming a place of fashionable resort, during the summer months. The elite of our large eastern cities scatter the sunshine of their presence over many of the secluded eastern villages. But western scenery too has its attractions, (thanks to a kind Providence for our abundant share of them) and the hurry and bustle of business being temporarily laid aside, the gay, the romantic, and the fashionable resort to our model corporation, and in about Dowagiac, find the pleasures of the eye, and the gratifications of the mind equal to their most sanguine expectations.

I am sorry to learn that difficulties exist in a portion of our sectarian population, and most sincerely hope they will soon be amicably adjusted, and "the arm of love scattered around them all."

In haste, your's till next week, ISAAC.

"WHAT MAKES MONEY TIGHT?"

The following answer of the Cleveland Herald to this query contains more truth than poetry. This question, it says, "is asked over and over again, asked oftener, too, by those very men who contribute to this 'tightness' than any other class, and yet they do not dream that they have any agency in producing this stringency. Money lenders—men who live on their ten per cent. per annum, or their three per cent. per month—in times of business panic, haul in every dollar as it falls due, shut their gold up in the strong box, sit down on the lid, roll up their eyes and exclaim, 'What makes money tight?' 'Wise men! but whose timidity has driven all sense out of their craniums. Money makes cowards of men, and a night's good rest to a moneyed man is as rare as a good laugh to a dyspeptic. As showing how moneyed men run and hide their treasures when they get scared, we have only to quote from the commercial columns of the New York Times the fact that in that city the 'deposit line has now reached ninety millions.' Think of that money, as worthless as so much gold buried ten thousand feet in the mines, and ask what makes money tight? This is an excess over the same time last year of \$23,000,000."

Candidates for State Offices.

For the benefit of the public we compile the following list of names mentioned as candidates, or likely to become such, before the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 19th inst. The list comprises many of the very best men in the State, the selection of most any of whom would be satisfactory to the people:

For Governor—Wiser, of Oakland, Coe, of Branch, Treadwell, of Jackson, and McKinney, of Van Buren.

For Lieutenant Governor—Fairfield, of Hillsdale, Lord, of Oakland, Cartenius, of Kalamazoo, Ferry, of Ottawa.

Secretary of State—Sullivan, of Cass, Jewett, of Berrien, May, of Kalamazoo, Cressy, of Hillsdale, and Seaman, of Washtenaw.

Auditor General—McIntyre, of Washtenaw, Jones and Case, of Ingham, Wilcox, of Livingston, and Bills, of Lenawee.

Treasurer—Beebe, of Jackson, Seymour, of Genesee, Berry, of Lenawee, and Williams, of Eaton.

Com'r Land Office—Lacey, of Calhoun, Disbrow, of Saginaw, Williams, of Ionia.

Attorney General—J. M. Howard, D. B. Duffield, and H. H. Emmons, of Wayne, Beecher, of Lenawee.

Sup't. Pub. Inst'n.—Gregory, of Washtenaw, Howe, of Wayne, Tenney, of Calhoun, Niles, of Berrien and Mayhew, of Ingham.

Board of Education—Baxter, of Hillsdale, and Blodgett, of Washtenaw.—Citizen.

A gentleman who was rather impatient at table, declares that he wished he could manage without servants, as they were greater plague than profit. "Why not have a dumb waiter?" suggested a friend. "Oh, no," returned the other. "I have tried them—they do not answer."

The legal rate of interest in Minnesota is fixed at 15 per cent.

Notes for Judge Douglas to Crack.

A writer in the Bloomington Pantograph propounds the following pertinent queries to Judge Douglas:

1. Do you believe that the people of a Territory, while a Territory, and before the formation of a State constitution, have the right to exclude slavery?

2. Do you believe or pretend to affirm that the Republican party do or ever have denied the constitutional right of the people of a Territory, in the formation of a State constitution, as they choose?

3. Do you believe that the slaveholder can lawfully take his slaves and hold them in any and every Territory of the United States?

4. Do you endorse and approve the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; that the constitution of the United States protects slavery in the Territories? If yes, in what manner or how, except by changing the constitution, can slaves be lawfully excluded from the Territories?

5. If the constitution of the United States protects slave property in a Territory, so that the people cannot, whilst a Territory exclude it, how can they exclude it in the formation of a State constitution? Is the constitution of the United States less potent in a State than in a Territory?

6. Is the prohibition of slavery in the constitution of Illinois valid?

7. You once said in the United States Senate that the question whether the people of a Territory had a right to exclude slavery therefrom was a question for the Supreme Court. Now, sir, have the Supreme Court decided that question in the Dred Scott case? If yes, how have they decided it, and do you endorse and approve that decision?

8. If the dictum of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case be true, that the Constitution of the United States directly recognizes and protects slave property the same as any other property and know no difference between that and any other property possessed by the citizens of the United States, and if the people of a State or Territory have the right to exclude slave property, have they not an equal right to exclude all other kinds of property?

The Chicago Tribune very truly remarks that a simple negative or affirmative response from Mr. Douglas, to the above questions, corresponding with his oft-repeated declarations, and unaccompanied with the specious sophistry by which he disguises his atrocious political theories, would not leave him a dozen honest supporters in the State. Such an answer, however, Mr. Douglas will never give. He would sooner lose his head.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

Letter from Berrien County.—Hon. Jas. Sullivan of Cass County.

NILES, August 4th, 1858.

ED. TRIBUNE:—The Republicans in this part of the State are firing up for the State Convention to be held in your city on the 19th.

We hear of many candidates for the several State offices scattered over in different localities, but hope that there will be a united support of those who may have the fortune to be selected by the party.

The County of Cass will present the name of James Sullivan, Esq., for Secretary of State. Mr. S. left the Pierce party when the President and his Cabinet made it a test of Democracy to make a nigger a democratic principal and swore by the repeal of the compromise of thirty-two years standing.

He was elected the same or subsequent year State Senator for Cass County, by the Republicans.

His antecedents are all right; always a Jefferson Democrat down to the year 1853, when the party lost its morals, through the influence of those who were in 1848 noted free soil Democrats.

No man in this part of the State is by education and sound mind and morals any better, if not well qualified to discharge the duties of an office in the gift of the people, as Mr. S.

If the Convention should think of making any selection in this part of the State it would gratify the party generally, and especially that portion who came out of the old Democratic organization at the time it was Africanized by Pierce and his Cabinet, by nominating Mr. S. to the place his friends wish him to have.

His nomination should satisfy this end of the State, so far as the convention can confer an honor on one of our old faithful residents.

I would remark that Mr. S. is from good stock. His grandfather was Gen. Sullivan of revolutionary memory; his father was Attorney General of New Hampshire for about a quarter of a century, while an under brother occupies the same or some other State office of N. H. at this time. BERRIEN.

A Mistake Corrected.

Office of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., July 29, 1858.

Having been several times written to in relation to the time of the Annual School District Meetings, and having learned that snits at law have been instituted in consequence of a misapprehension of the facts in the case, I deem it proper to state that the time of holding these meetings is the last Monday of September, as stated in the Revised Statutes and School Law, and as repeated in the Blank Reports and Circulars; and not the first Monday, as misprinted in the Compiled Laws.

W. H. MAYHEW, Superintendent.

Election Returns from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 4.—By United States Express to Boonville, 7th, complete returns from Leavenworth Co., give a majority of 1,748 against the bill.

Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin Counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704. Total vote of the counties as received is 6,846. It is thought that the whole vote of the Territory will reach 12,000. The opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000.

Topeka county cast 246 votes against the bill and 10 for it. Leecompton 123 against and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the Southern and Northern counties.